Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1805. [No. 1412.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
at 9 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

10 hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from *James Davidson* to the subscriber, for securing the payment of thirteen hundred dollars to *Joseph Thomas* and *Josiah Faxon*, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder for ready money, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 12th day of October next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a HOUSE and LOT, on Prince-street, between Water and Fairfax streets, late occupied by the said James Davidson as a tavern. The House is large and commodious, and it is a part of the town well calculated for business of any kind—and the sale will positively take place.

G. Deneale, *Trustee.*

September 19. dtf.

JUST RECEIVED,
A few chests Young Hyson and Imperial Teas.
Mould, Tallow, and Spermacæti Candles, of nice quality;
For Sale, by
John G. Ladd.

September 20. d

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO BOY, about 12 or 13 years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

September 12.

GUNPOWDER.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers,
15 quarter-casks F and FF Belona Gunpowder, of a superior quality.
ALSO,
25 chests Young Hyson Tea,
50 barrels New England Rum,
10 hogsheads Molasses,
10 quarter-casks Malaga Wine,
3 trunks mens' coarse Shoes—and
A quantity Plaister Paris.

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

September 7. d

Wanted to Purchase,

60 *well seasoned Locust or Cedar Posts,* and 250 *stout Chesnut RAILS.*
Apply to the Printer.

Aug 19. d.

Mackarel & Whiskey.

110 barrels of MACKAREL just received, per schooner Hiram, from Rhode-Island:
ALSO,
35 barrels strong proof RYE WHISKEY—and
30 kegs manufactured James-River TOBACCO, warranted good. These articles will be sold low. Apply to

John & Thomas Vowell.

July 16. d

TO RENT,

A convenient two-story Brick-house in Wilkes street, opposite Capt. *George Slacum's*
For terms apply to,
July 6. *John C. Vowell.*

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *John Norwood*, to the subscriber, will be exposed to public auction, on Thursday the 3d of October 1805,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate on the south side of King street, extending on said street, 63 feet five inches, and running back 176 feet 7 inches. On said lot are 3 well finished two story frame houses, with the necessary back buildings. A credit of 3, 12, 18 and 24 months, will be allowed, on the purchasers giving their notes, with approved indorsers, negotiable in the bank of Alexandria.

Francis Peyton.

Sept. 30. dts

☞ The sale of the above property was advertised to take place on Saturday last, but in consequence of the unfavorable weather, it was postponed until Thursday the 3d of October next.

NOTICE.

The Partnership of *David Cooke, & Co.* by contract expires this day—All those indebted to the concern will please pay off their accounts to D. COOKE, in whose name, and for whose account the business will be continued.

James Russell,
David Cooke.

Sept. 30. d3t.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
Soft-shelled Almonds by the bale or retail,
Large Oranges, Limes, Lemons, and excellent Rhode Island Cheese.
AND
A General assortment of GROCERIES.

A. WILLIS.

Sept. 27. 6t.

WANTED,

A MALE and FEMALE servant, accustomed to *Cooking*. Apply to the PRINTER.

September 28. d

RYE WHISKEY.

50 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey,
A few hogsheads prime retailing Molasses,
20 1-8 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a very superior quality,
Assorted Patent Shot, and a variety of British Gunpowder, from F to treble battle—with a general assortment of Liquors and Groceries—
FOR SALE, by
Mandeville & Jameson.

September 18.

LAND for SALE.

I have about 1000 acres of Land, equal to any in the state of Kentucky, lying near Lexington, which I will sell a great bargain; the title indisputable, and an old military one. The terms of the sale will be made low, and a very lengthy credit given on a considerable part of the purchase money. Those gentlemen who intend to settle in the state, and who wish to purchase, may find it their interest to call upon me. I have the certificate of the hon. *John Brackenridge*, Esq. and others, shewing the title, situation, quality, quantity and value of this property.

John Luke.

August 5. dtf

For Freight, or Charter,

THE NEW SHIP
RHODA & BETSEY
ELIAS TENNY,
MASTER;
Burthen 250 tons, she has performed only one voyage to Europe, is now in perfect staunch order, commodious for passengers and a first rate sailer, ready to be ordered here in a few days, on application to

John C. Ladd.

September 24. d

For Freight or Charter,

The substantial, fast sailing
SHIP
William and John,
Thomas Woodhouse, Master;
Carries 350 hogsheads of tobacco or 2300 barrels of flour. Apply to the Master on board, or

James Patton,
Who has for Sale,
Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof, old, and of good flavor
Jamaica Spirit, in puncheons
Molasses, in hogsheads
A pipe of Old London particular Madeira Wine
Muscovado Sugar, in hhds. and bbls.
New-York prime Beef and Pork
Loaf Sugar, in hhds.
Cadiz Salt
Coffee, in bags

September 17. d

SHIP
UNITED STATES,
J. M. SPEAKE,
Arrived at Liverpool, in perfect safety, after a passage of 26 days; and expected to sail about the beginning of August, with FALL GOODS, for *Alexandria* and *George-Town*. She may be expected by the 20th instant, and as we are desirous of giving her dispatch so as to place her at Liverpool for an early ship next spring, for this river, we will either charter, or take in part freight to a convenient port in *France*, or to *Cowes* and a *Market*, or LIVERPOOL DIRECT. Apply to

Rickets, Newton & Co.

September 4. d

Alexander Smith & Son

Have just received from on board the brig Maria, from Lisbon,
72 boxes of LEMONS,
In uncommon good order.
They also keep, as usual,
Sugar, in hhds. and barrels
Jamaica Rum, in hhds.
Loaf and Lump Sugar
New-England Rum, in barrels
Salt, of different kinds
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas
Whiskey, by the hhd. and barrel

And other GROCERIES, as usual; all of which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce.

N. B. We also continue to keep a complete assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS, and select the best FLOUR for family use, and will give the highest price for FLAX-SEED.

September 19. d4w

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTOM and STEWART, and for Sale, at their Store,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]
Fleetwood:
OR,
The NEW MAN OF FEELING.
BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE late Copartnership of *Bennett & Watts*, is dissolved by mutual consent, on the 31st of August last. All those indebted, will please make payment to *Charles Bennett*, to whom the debts are assigned, and those having claims will apply to him for payment.

Charles Bennett,
John Watts.

September 16. d3w

NOTICE.

The subscriber, administrator to the estate and effects of *Eugene Hanly*, deceased, requests all persons who have claims against the estate, to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted will please to make immediate payment.

William Oxley.

August 14. d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States for the fifth circuit in the Virginia district, pronounced at the May term, 1805, in behalf of ROBERT BIRD against *Josiah Watson* and *John Love*, will be sold to the highest bidder for ready money,

AN ESTATE or PLANTATION, in the county of Prince William, called *Buckland*—and one in the county of Westmoreland, called *Chantilly*; for the purpose of raising the sum of twelve thousand dollars with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 10th day of November, 1795; and the further sum of nine thousand four hundred and fifty four dollars and eighty eight cents, with like interest, to be computed from the 10th day of May, 1798.

The sale of the above-mentioned estates will be made on the premises; that of Buckland to take place on the 14th day of October next—from which only the sum of eight thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars, with interest, at six per centum per annum, to be computed from the 25th day of July, 1797, and the expence of sale thereof is to be raised, and the residue from that called Chantilly, the sale of which will take place on the 16th day of the same month.

Benjamin Mosby, D. M.
FOR
Joseph Scott, M. V. D.

September 5. dtf 4th Oct.

Ground-Rents for Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th day of October next, between the hours of twelve and one, will be Sold, to the highest bidder, for *ready money*, at the Coffee-House, two separate Ground Rents, secured by valuable Lots in this town, for £420 17 3 Virginia Currency.

J. H. Hooe, Assignee
of the estate of *John Gill*—a bankrupt.

September 5. dtf

FOR SALE,

A few likely NEGROES.
For terms, apply to
BENJAMIN DULANY,
Who will offer at Public Sale, on the *first of November* next, at his plantation near the Falls Church,
All his Stock & Farming Utensils,
of every description,
On a credit of 6 months—the purchasers giving bond with good security for the payment.

September 5. dtf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the town of PROVIDENCE, having thought it expedient to postpone the Sale of the several LOTS in the said town, advertised for sale on *this day*, until MONDAY the 21st day of October next—*Notice therefore is given*, That the said Trustees will, on that day, proceed to expose to PUBLIC SALE, for ready money, the several LOTS in the said town, agreeable to the act of assembly establishing the same.

Charles Little,
W. Payne,
Richard Fitzhugh,
H. Gunnel, jun.
Wm. Middleton,
Daniel McChichester,
Francis Coffer,
Daniel Lewis,
John C. Hunter.

MONDAY, the 19th day of August, 1805. } (23)

d:t

Forty Dollars *Reward,*

For apprehending and securing in any gaol in the United States, so that I get him again,
Negro ABNER;

HE is a stout, strong, and active fellow; understands plantation business well and is a good shoemaker; he is about 32 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he has some old scars from a whip which he received seventeen years ago for running away; he has been my property ever since and I do not recollect that he has ever been corrected since, although often deserved it; he has a mother in Fauquier county, Virginia, the property of Mr. John Bronaught, and I have been informed he was seen on the road enquiring for said place, with a pass setting forth that he was a free man, and my name affixed to some of them, all of which are forgeries; and I will give a further reward of Forty Dollars to any person that will inform me of the person or persons guilty of the forgery, provided they are convicted of the same. The above slave went off 28th July, 1805.

THOMAS WEST,

August 14. d

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

Extract of a letter from London, dated August 3, 1805.

"A decision has lately taken place before the lords of appeals here, which may be very interesting for you to be acquainted with, as materially affecting the trade of Americans, and indeed of other neutrals with French or Spanish colonies, particularly those of the W. Indies.

In the cases to which I allude it was laid down as a principle by their lordships, that the neutral has no right to bring a cargo from an enemy's colony to an enemies port in Europe in the same bottom, notwithstanding such cargo should have been landed in America, and the duties paid upon it there, which was actually done upon the cargo for which the appeal in question was interposed; it may therefore now be considered that our admiralty court is determined rigidly to adhere to this principle in its proceedings, and that in order to secure the neutrality of property shipped under such circumstances, it will in future be necessary to lay it down in America, and reship by another vessel for Europe; for you will observe, that whilst the vessel and cargo continue the same, the principle continues in full force, the Court conceiving itself justified to infer a continuity of the voyage, whereas, by reshipping in another vessel, the voyage becomes completely changed, and a new one commences.

"It is at present uncertain whether this principle will be applied to the intercourse with the settlements of the European powers in the East Indies, which have hitherto been considered distinct from the colonies in the West, but until its operation is clearly ascertained I should not advise any of my friends to risk a cargo from thence to Europe, unless the bottom was previously changed."

We publish for the information of our readers the following remonstrance of Mr. King to the British government, when Great Britain contemplated a similar measure to the above, which was laid aside at the time in consequence of this remonstrance.

From Mr. King to Lord Hawkesbury.

GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE,
March 13, 1801.

MY LORD,

The decree of the vice-admiralty court at Nassau, a copy of whch is annexed, condemning the cargo of an American vessel, going from the United States to a port in the Spanish colonies, upon the ground that the articles of innocent merchandize composing the same, though bona fide neutral property, were of the growth of Spain, having been sanctioned, and the principles extended by the prize courts of the British islands, and particularly by the court of Jamaica, has been deemed sufficient authority to the commanders of the ships of war and privateers cruizing in those seas, to fall upon and capture all American vessels bound to an enemy's colony, and having on board any article of the growth or manufacture of a nation at war with Great Britain.

These captures which are vindicated by what is termed belligerent's right to distress his enemy, by interrupting the supplies which his habits or convenience may require, have produced the strongest and most serious complaints among the American merchants, who have seen with indignation, a reason assigned for the capture and confiscation of their property, which is totally disregarded in the open trade carried on between the British and Spanish colonies, by British and Spanish subjects, in the very article, the supply of which, by neutral merchants is unjustly interrupted.

The law of nations acknowledged in the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain allows the goods of an enemy to be lawful prize, and pronounces those of a friend to be free.

While the United States take no measures to abridge the right of Great Britain, as a belligerent, they are bound to resist with firmness, every attempt to extend them, at the expence of the equally incontestible rights of nations, which find their interest and duty in living in peace with the rest of the world.

So long as the ancient law of nations is observed, which protects the innocent merchandize of neutrals, while it abandons to the belligerent the goods of his enemy, a plain rule exists, and may be appealed to, to decide the rights of peace and war—the belligerent has no better authority to curtail the rights of the neutral than the neutral has to do the like in regard to the rights of the belligerent: and it is only by an adherence to the ancient code, and the rejection of modern glosses, that fixed and precise rules can be found defining the rights, and regulating the duties of independant states.

This subject is of such importance, and the essential intesests of the United States, whose policy is that of peace, are so deeply affected by the doctrines which, during the present war, have been set up in order to enlarge the rights of belligerents, at the expense of those of neutrals, that I shall without loss of time, submit to your lordship's consideration, such further reflections respecting the same, as its great importance appears to demand.

In the mean time, as the decisions referred to cannot, from the unavoidable delay which attends the prosecution of appeals, be speedily reversed, and as the effect of those decrees, will continue to be the unjust and ruinous interception of the American commerce in the West India seas, it is my duty to require that the precise instructions shall, without delay, be dispatched to the proper officers in the West Indies and Nova Scotia to correct the abuses which have arisen out of those illegal decrees, and put an end to the depredations which are wasting the lawful commerce of a peaceable and friendly nation. With great consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, your lordship's most obedient, and most humble servant,

(Signed) RUFUS KING.

Lord Hawkesbury.

Downing-street, April 11, 1801.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th of last month, and to inform you that in consequence of the representation contained in it, a letter has been written by his majesty's command, by his grace the Duke of Portland, to the lords commissioners of the admiralty; a copy of which letter I herewith enclose to you for the information of the government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with great truth, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

Rufus King, &c.

Whitehall, 30th March, 1801.

MY LORDS,

I transmit to your lordships herewith, a copy of the decree of the Vice Admiralty court of Nassau, condemning the cargo of an American vessel, going from the United States, to a port in the Spanish colonies; and the said decree having been referred to the consideration of the king's advocate general, your lordships will perceive from this report, an extract from which I enclose, that it is his opinion that the sentence of the Vice Admiralty is erroneous, and is founded in a misapprehension or misapplication of the principles laid down in the decision of the high court of admiralty, referred to without attending to the limitations therein contained.

In order therefore to put a stop to the inconveniences arising from these erroneous sentences of the vice admiralty courts, I have the honor to signify to your lordships the king's pleasure, that a communication of the doctrine laid down in the said report should be immediately made by your lordships to the several judges presiding in them, setting forth what is held to be the law upon the subject by the superior tribunals, for their future guidance and direction. I am, &c. PORTLAND.

To the Lord's commissioners of the Admiralty.

Extract of the Advocate General's Reports, dated March 16, 1801.

I have the honor to report, that the sentence of the Vice Admiralty Court appears to me erroneous, and to be founded in a misapprehension or misapplication of the principles laid down in the decision of the court of admiralty referred to, without attending to the limitations therein contained.

The general principle respecting the colonial trade has, in the course of the present war, been in a certain degree relaxed in consideration of the present state of commerce. It is now distinctly understood, and it has been repeatedly so decided by the high court of appeals, that the produce of the colonies of the enemy may be imported by a neutral into his own country, and may be re-exported from thence, even to the mother country of such colony; and in like manner the produce and manufactures of the mother country may, in this circuitous mode, legally find their way to the colonies. The direct trade however, between the mother country and its colonies, has not I apprehend been recognized or legal, either by his majesty's government or by his tribunal.

What is a direct trade, or what amounts to an intermediate importation into the neutral country, may sometimes be a question of some difficulty; a general definition of either applicable to all cases cannot be well laid down. The question must depend upon the particular circumstances of each case; perhaps the mere touching in the neutral country, to take fresh clearances, may properly be considered as a fraudulent evasion, and is in effect the direct trade; but the high court of admiralty has expressly decided (and I see no reason to expect that the court of appeal will vary the rules) that landing the goods and paying the duties in the neutral country, breaks the continuity of the voyage, and is such an importation as legalizes the trade, although the goods be re-shipped in the same vessel, and on account of the same neutral proprietors, and forwarded for sale to the mother country.

A true copy from the files of the department of state.

(Signed)

JACOB WAGNER,
Chief Clerk

From the Connecticut Courant.

A SHORT CATECHISM.

Q. What was the value of *imports* to the U. States in the year 1804?

A. Eighty million dollars.

Q. What was the value of *exports* from the U. States in the year 1804?

A. Seventy-seven million, six hundred ninety nine thousand, and seventy four dollars.

Q. How much did the imports exceed the exports, in the United States the last year?

A. Two million, three hundred thousand, nine hundred and twenty six dollars

Q. When a nation's imports exceed its exports, how is the balance paid?

A. The excess is payable only in cash: and in such a case the balance of trade is unfavorable, as more money, upon the whole, is carried out of the country than is brought into it.

Q. When the imports of a nation generally exceed its exports, what will be the final consequences?

A. The inevitable consequences finally will be public and private distress. As a family that annually spends more than its income, will sooner or later be plunged into embarrassments, so it must fare with a nation whose imports, generally and for a considerable length of time, exceed its exports.

Q. What can prevent these evils happening to this country?

A. They may be prevented by associating *frugality* with industry. Tho' the industry of the nation, viewed on a general scale, is great; tho' its exports exceed the exports of Britain at the beginning of the last century, in about the portion of three to one, and nearly equal the exports of Great Britain, in the year 1788: yet for want of frugality, it spends (if we might judge merely from a comparison of imports and exports)* more than it earns. The old frugal modes of living are in a manner out of fashion. Not only the rich who can afford it, but families in middling circumstances, and even the poorer classes depend upon the looms of China and India and upon the factories of Europe, for their cloathing. A breakfast can hardly be made by a family in ordinary circumstances, without the luxuries of foreign climes.—And what is worse than all the rest, a large part of the fruits of the nations industry goes to purchase brandy, rum and whiskey; which, in the intemperate use of them like a natural and a moral plague combined together, are wasting the strength, destroying the healths and lives, and corrupting the morals, of vast multitudes of people in this country.

Q. Can this state of things continue?

A. It cannot possibly continue a very long time. There never was nor ever will be a nation able, for any length of time to cloath all classes of its members from foreign factories. Our *specie* will be drained away and lodged in Asia and in Europe. Foreign merchants will call for their dues. Large importers will be obliged to urge their claims against the merchants, and traders whom they have credited, and they in their turn must press upon their customers who owe them. The pressure will become general. Bankers will be forced to diminish their discounts, and to call in a large portion of their paper. The distress will be sudden and extensive.

Q. When will these events be likely to happen?

A. If they should not happen before, they must inevitably take place at or soon after the conclusion of the present war in Europe. A general peace in Europe will greatly change the face of things in this country. The demand for American produce will be much less than at present and its price will necessarily fall: consequently the value of the national exports will be greatly diminished. The American shipping will also sink in price; because as the Europeans will become in a considerable measure their own carriers, a large part of our shipping will be thrown out of employment. Money will grow scarce, business dull, times hard, creditors pressing, debtors distressed and desponding. Now is the best time to pay debts; and the worst to contract them.

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* *In a full and fair estimate there must, however, be bro't into view, all the internal improvements of the country every one of which is a real and substantial addition to the nation's wealth.*

REMARKS

ON HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE OF THE 18TH JUNE.

(From the Moniteur of the 7th July.)

"Thus his Britannic majesty confesses, that, after six months, he has no relations with the powers of the continent, which could have prevented, as stated by his ministers in their letter to the minister for foreign affairs, an answer to the overtures of peace, made by the Emperor of the French. These relations, which appeared then to be so close, that he could not dispense with consulting those powers with whom he had contracted them, are nothing more than 'communications which have not yet acquired that degree of maturity, which will permit them to enter into ulterior explanations with the French government.' The answer made by the minister six months ago, was nothing but evasion, and if there were not relations then, there are no more now. His Britannic Majesty adds 'That it may be of essential importance that he should be enabled to profit by every favorable conjecture to effect, with other powers, such a concert as may give him the means of resisting the unqualified ambition of France.' What pacific dispositions! For the two last years, his Britannic Majesty has done nothing but dream of coalitions, but hope for coalitions. Will he succeed, or will he not succeed, is a question not difficult to resolve. How does the case stand? His majesty would have been much more frank, and would not have entangled a simple proposition, if he had said, that he did not wish to treat before he had made five or six campaigns in concert with the coalesced powers. Then it would remain to be ascertained, what advantage had been gained after these five or six campaigns, and if this advantage should be in proportion to the sacrifice of two or three thousand men, sacrificed for the pleasure of the * * * * *

"His Britannic Majesty indeed lets us perceive a proof of prudence which deserves our admiration, that if he cannot succeed in effecting a coalition, and procuring himself the pleasure of seeing from the centre of his isle, and the heights of his terrace at Windsor, the misfortunes of the Continent, his majesty might then resolve to make peace. Peace, the object of just ambition to all wise Governments, appears to be only a last shift to his Britannic majesty. He recommends to his faithful Commons to enable him to take measures to avail himself of the services of some chieftain, some leader of mercenaries, or of those hordes, celebrated in former times, who should, for the sake of sordid gain, make common cause with him.

"Who does not wish that England may find Europe deaf to every project of coalition; who does not pray for the success of the arms of a nation, who wishes for nothing but peace, whilst England, its enemy, calls out with loud cries for the return of those disasters which have so long afflicted Europe?

"His Britannic Majesty thinks he can avail himself of a part of the letter of the Emperor of the French, to prove to the Continent that the Emperor fears England, and that because he desires peace, he dreads war: thus hoping to induce some power to enter into a new coalition. The Cabinet of London has not neglected to support weak reasoning by offers of subsidies; but it will be perceived, that it does not place a value sufficiently high on such services, and that it must pay still dearer. The Parliament have granted five millions sterling; still more will be asked of them: We shall see if the generosity of the shopkeepers will make the market cheaper.

"Every word, every act of this Government, bears the character of disorder and madness. It is a strange political declaration, which the ministers put into the mouth of the King, when they made him say, distinctly enough, that he will not make peace until he can no longer make war. It will necessarily result, that when he wishes for peace; it will be imagined that he is constrained to make it, and that more may therefore be exacted from him.

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REMARKS
Y'S MESSAGE OF THE 18TH
JUNE.

Moniteur of the 7th July.

Britannic majesty confesses,
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lsor, the misfortunes of the
majesty might then resolve
Peace, the object of just
wise Governments, appears
shift to his Britannic ma-
ommends to his faithful
nable him to take measures
lf of the services of some
leader of mercenaries, or
es, celebrated in former
uld, for the sake of sordid
nmon cause with him.
t wish that England may find
ery project of coalition; who
the success of the arms of a na-
for nothing but peace, whilst
ny, calls out with loud cries
those disasters which have so
ope?
c Majesty thinks he can avail
of the letter of the Emperor of
rove to the Continent that the
gland, and that because he des-
eads war: thus hoping to in-
to enter into a new coalition.
ndon has not neglected to sup-
ng by offers of subsidies; but it
that it does not place a value
on such services, and that it
r. The Parliament have grant-
erling; still more will be asked
all see if the generosity of the
ake the market cheaper.
every act of this Government,
er of disorder and madness. In
cal declaration, which the mi-
he mouth of the King, when
y, distinctly enough, that he
ce until he can no longer
cessarily result, that when
it will be imagined that he is
te it, and that more may there-
m him.

"What then is to be concluded from such a message? It is, that the re-establishment of the tranquility of Europe is far distant, as the English Government will not be disposed to peace, until it shall be convinced that no power will concur in feeding the flame, and that it has no longer Ministers or intriguers who can hope to purchase such assistance.

"The seven or eight speeches of the King of England to his parliament, would, if arranged one after the other, and according to their dates, form a most entertaining collection. We shall leave to our readers the task of collating them; a duty which will certainly not be neglected by the Historian."

BALTIMORE, September 30.

CAUTION.

Our citizens are cautioned against a person who is travelling our streets under the guard of a Catholic Missionary, and begging money under the pretence of relieving Catholic and other captives, who may be in Barbarian bondage. We are authorised to say that circumstances have occurred, which induce strong suspicions that he may be an impostor.

As the same character may make his appearance in other cities, editors of newspapers may save their readers from imposition, by giving this a general circulation.

We have obtained the following particulars relative to the loss of the Rock hall packet, which our duty obliges us to lay before the public—however painful may be the task of recounting so melancholy an occurrence, we can only sympathise with those, who, by the most unforeseen accident, are deprived of the nearest relatives and dearest friends. About eight o'clock on the morning of Saturday last, the packet with eight persons on board, including passengers and hands, sailed from this port for Rock-hall—about eleven o'clock, being then four miles beyond North Point, a squall took her and she upset: The passengers and crew got hold of the vessel and rigging, and momently expected some boat would come to their assistance. In this situation they remained till late in the night, when the wind rising, six of them washed off and drowned, viz. Mr. Charles Ridgely, jun. of this city; Mr. Hatchenson, a member of the assembly from Kent county; Mr. Goodman, skipper; and 3 black men—the remaining two, Mr. Humphreys, owner; and a sailor, stuck to the wreck till between five and six o'clock, on Sunday morning, when they were taken off by a pilot-boat, and safely arrived here about eleven. [*Telegraphe.*]

October 1.

Arrived schr. Experiment, Cotton, 19 days from Porto Rico. Left schr. Minerva, Neilson, Baltimore uncertain; Patriot Smith, do; Farmer, Toy Philadelphia, uncertain; Thetis, Grainsbury, do; Two Friends, Lucett, do in 8 days and several others name not recollected. The brig Folly from New Port, and schr. Mary-Ann of Boston with cargoes of horses, mules, cattle, &c. both on their passage to Barbadoes were captured by a Spanish felucca. 33 days from Cadiz, and bro't into St. John's Sept. 8. Their plea was that *war was declared by Spain against the United States!!* The brig Catherine Seaward was captured on her homeward bound passage from Antigua, to Norfolk by a French privateer and carried into Aquadilla, west end of Porto-Rico, the cargo was immediately taken out and sold. Brig Susannah, of Portland for Jamaica, captured by a privateer and bro't to the same port, cargo sold, the Catherine's crew put on board her, and ordered away with the vessel.

TO LET,
The *Store & Cellar* occupied by me.
WM. OXLEY.
October 1. d

BUTTER FOR SALE.

The Subscribers have just received and offer for Sale, at their store in King street,
About 1500 lbs. of excellent fresh BUTTER, in small firkins, suitable for family use.
ANDERSON & PERRY.
October 1. d3t

A GARDENER WANTED.

A GARDENER, who can bring testimonials of good character, and skill in his profession, will meet with immediate imployment and liberal wages—A German with a wife who understands spinning and the care of a dairy would be preferred. He is wanted to reside on a farm two miles from Alexandria—Application may be made to Dr. STEWART, Aspiar Hall.
Sept. 25, d7t

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

"No. 2, commanded by lieut. RALPH "IZARD, was the first of the American "gun-boats which arrived at Gibraltar; "the crew, we understand, is entitled to "a premium in consequence."

Extract of a letter from captain Chase, of the ship Huntress, to his owners in Newburyport, dated London, August 9.

"Doubtless you will be surprised on opening this; but not more so than I feel aggravated in being compelled to address you from this city. After an agreeable passage until the morning of the 5th instant, at 4 o'clock; being then in sight of the island of Schouen, was brought too and boarded by the British frigate Amethyst, capt. Spranger, who after detaining me 4 hours, put 8 men and a prize-master on board, and ordered the Huntress for Yarmouth, where we arrived the 7th instant, from whence I proceeded immediately to this place, where I arrived yesterday.

"The only pretext the captain of the frigate assigned for sending me in was, that the greater part of the cargo was the produce of an enemy's colony, and that purchased and imported by an American into the United States did not neutralize the property; that of course, when taken in this way was liable to confiscation; for which opinion he applied to a late decision of sir Wm. Scott.

"On these grounds there are about 20 sail of Americans brought in and detained within a few weeks, and have been almost daily arriving.

"I have applied to the American consul and minister, who appear to be much surprised at the conduct of the British Government; they further observe that they cannot conceive that government will ever establish the above as a principle. They further say, that they think that government has not given any particular orders for these captures; it is however very uncertain what our fate will be, or how long before it will be determined: there has been no trials on similar circumstances with ours; what has been condemned, is where the importation has been in the same vessel in which it was re-shipped, on which circumstance they lay great stress."

[N. B. The Huntress is a new ship, and on her first voyage.]

Extract of a letter from Henry Lyne Martin, midshipman, on board the Essex to a gentleman in Raleigh, N. Carolina.

"*Syracuse, July 2, 1805.*

"DEAR SIR,

"BEFORE this reaches you, the news of Peace with Tripoli will be made public. About an huudred of the Philadelphia's crew came on board the Essex. It was really affecting to see so many free who were lately slaves to an unfeeling, barbarous race. Our men did not wear the countenance of citizens and freemen of the United States. There was something indescribable in their looks; their eyes, phisiognomy, all told the tale, "They had been slaves."

There was a court of enquiry held at this place, on the conduct of Captain Bainbridge and the officers late of the frigate Philadelphia. They were acquitted with honor. Captain B. returns in the President with the Commodore and Captain Barron.—Captain John Rogers has the command now.

"The squadron, except the President, continues in the Mediterranean till we have visited and settled affairs with the Barbary powers, or until we receive dispatches from America.

"Johnson Blakely, of Wilmington N. C. our old school mate, is now acting lieut. on board the frigate Constitution, Commodore Rogers. Mr. Blakely is thought highly of as an officer and a man of abilities.

"Notwithstanding the character of gen. Eaton's expedition bears some resemblance to Quixotism, it had great influence in bringing about an immediate peace. The Bashaw of Tripoli knew that his subjects to the Eastward were not well reconciled to him. In fact, if gen. Eaton could have marched to Tripoli, no doubt remains but that we should have taken the place.

"There were only four or five hundred men in gen. Eaton's army when he carried Derne by storm; they began to flock to his standard; but the name of "EATON," among the Barbarians was as good as ten thousand Turks. They knew something of him when he was consul at Tunis. The Ex-Bashaw was in the army, but acted in an inferior capacity; he was for giving up the expedition: but was restrained, with his followers, by the Generalissimo.

"It appears past belief that a man would set out with a handful of followers to march from Alexandria to Tripoli about 900 miles over barren deserts.

"Report says we are to go to war with Spain; and that we are not on the best terms with the Bey of Tunis—nothing certain.

If the ex-bashaw of Tripoli be a man of common sense, one can scarcely conceive that he would unite his forces with the small detachments of Mr. Eaton, on the terms prescribed by the letter of commodore Barron. Without hopes of succes in his attack upon the frontier towns of the Tripolitan dominions, he would not have contemplated a war at all. He must know that the retention of the American prisoners by the reigning bashaw, and all the tribute he could expect of the United States, would be of trifling consequence, compared with the loss of his government; and of course, that the moment the usurper saw those towns captured and his enemy making head against him, through the aid of Americans his first step would be to propose peace with the United States, and thus deprive him, the dethroned bashaw of his ally. The only event the ex-bashaw could therefore expect, would be the reduction of a few insignificant towns. We say from these considerations, one can scarcely believe he would accept of the terms stated in Commodore Barron's letter—Still it is possible he was so sanguine as to imagine an impression on the out posts, all that was necessary, to rally the forces of his friends, and that the aid of the Americans would be no longer necessary. While this supposition is possible, we shall still entertain hopes that the honor and faith of our nation have not been committed.

Be this as it may we cannot think with a brother Editor, that the tone of commodore Barron's letter was dictated by personal jealousy. The Barrons are very respectable—very correct men; we should imagine too correct to be governed, in official conduct by selfish motives. We presume therefore that it will be found, either that the ex-bashaw has accepted of the terms mentioned in commodore Barron's letter; or that Mr. Eaton has made stipulations not authorized by our government; or that our government has given him and the commodore, powers differing in extent.

[*Repertory.*]

EXTRACT
From Mrs. Pilkington's mirror for young Ladies.

A contented mind is a continual feast, & the pleasure of the banquet is greatly augmented by knowing that each man may become his own entertainer.

A contented temper is one of the greatest blessings that can be enjoyed, and one of the most material requisites, for the discharge of social duties.

The mind that is continually repining at its lot, and lamenting the miseries of fate, at length becomes so habituated to the practice, that it forgets its own unworthiness, and by constant murmurings grows impious, towards its maker. Discontent may be termed a gangene, which preys upon the vitals, infects the whole constitution with disease and at length totally destroys the pleasures of existence!

If I was desired to give an allegorical description of *contentment*, I should term it the offspring of piety, the sister of resignation, and the parent of cheerfulness.

Mr. Addison in one of his excellent discourses, observes there are but two things which ought to deprive us of cheerfulness of heart. The first of these, says the elegant writer, is a sense of guilt; for no man can be easy or tranquil whose conscience convicts him of acts of impiety, or deeds of desperation: & the second proceeds from a doubt or disbelief of the existence of a supreme being. There is something says the author I have just quoted, so particularly gloomy in the last idea that it is no wonder that the being who indulges it should be incapable of cheerfulness."

The following proclamation is copied from the official paper of Trinidad.

TRINIDAD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his excellency brigadier-general Thomas Hislop, lieutenant governor of the said island, and its dependencies.

To regulate the trade between this colony and the United States of America, for six months from the date hereof, I do hereby think it expedient, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, to publish, proclaim, and declare, that the following articles are admissible only from the United States of America in American bottoms, coming directly to this colony, to wit:—

Boards, plank, ranging timber, scantling, clapboards, hoops, staves, shingles, hoops and heading, spars and oars, flour, rice, bread, peas, beans, corn, corn and rye meal, oats, beef, pork, salted and pickled fish, bacon, hams, hog's lard, lamp oil, cattle, horses, mules, live-stock and tobacco.

And that the following articles are expressly prohibited from being imported into this colony from the United States of America in American bottoms, to wit:—

East India goods of all descriptions, gin, brandy, rum, and other spirituous liquors, pitch, tar, turpentine, and all other goods, wares and merchandizes whatever, of the growth, produce and manufacture of America (except the above mentioned articles, hereby admitted to be imported as aforesaid into this colony) under pain of seizure and confiscation of the ship or other vessel importing the same, and of the goods so imported in contravention of the existing laws of trade, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

And I do hereby further signify, that the said articles of legal introduction and entry may be sold and disposed of in this colony by the importers thereof (conforming to the orders and regulations heretofore passed, and now in force) and that they may receive in barter or exchange for such commodities, any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of this island (indigo, cotton, arnotto, cocoa, coffee, cochineal, lignum vitæ, and dying woods excepted) to the exact amount of such respective cargoes, and no more.

And the several officers of his majesty's customs, and all others his majesty's subjects are hereby enjoined and required to govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal, in the council chamber government house, in the town of Port of Spain, this fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his majesty's reign.

THOMAS HISLOP.

By his excellency's command,
W. HOLMES, Sec'ry.

FOR SALE.

Eight cases low priced FELT HATS,
One box IRISH LINENS, real Colrains,
Ninety barrels BEEF,
Two pipes HOLLAND GIN,
One half pipe } LONDON PAR.
Two qr. do. } TICULAR MADEIRA,
And a few Sacks of
Liverpool STOVED SALT.
William Hodgson.
October 2. d

Cork Soal BOOTS & SHOES.

M. & J. JANNEY,

AT their BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY, *Prince Street*, next door to the Post-Office, make *Cork Sole Boots & Shoes*, on the most approved plan; which will exclude all dampness from the feet—experience teaches, that they are of infinite service to those persons who are subject to *Rheumatic and Pluritic diseases*, which are generally occasioned by the feet becoming wet and cold.
10th month 2d. eo

TAVERN AND OYSTER HOUSE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public that they have this day opened a *House of Entertainment*, at the corner of *Duke and Water streets*, and intend to keep a constant supply of
THE BEST OYSTERS,
and RELISHES of every description; they will also be constantly supplied with the choicest LIQUORS, of all kinds, and pledge themselves that no exertions will be wanting to render general satisfaction. They solicit a portion of that custom, which they trust they will be found deserving of.
Bogan & Shuck.
October 2. d6t

FOR SALE,

My Tract of Land, lying in the county of Loudoun, and bounding on the Sugar Land Run: containing two thousand and seven hundred and sixty four acres. I will accommodate purchasers in parcels less than the whole. I will not enter into any description of the land, supposing that persons desirous of purchasing, will inform themselves on the spot, by taking a view of the premises. Possession can be given on new year's day, in the year 1806, to any one who makes a bargain before the 15th September, after which time tenants will be fixed and the possession though at the same time as in the other case, will be encumbered with them. For terms application may be made to Thomas L. Lee, of the county, General John Minor, Frederick burg, and the subscriber living in the county of King George.
LANDON CARTER.
Cleve, August 1. 12w

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, will be sold at Public Auction, for ready money, on the 26th day of October next on the premises—

A HOUSE & LOT, with the Appurtenances, in the town of Alexandria,

Late the property and place of residence of JOSEPH CAREY, deceased.

The property will be sold free from any incumbrance, and the title will be conveyed by the Marshal to the purchaser, under the direction of the Court.

Daniel C. Brent,
Marshal, District of Columbia.

Marshal's Office Alexandria,
12th Aug. 1805 — 22wtb.

THE LOTS

ADVERTISED for lease, in the *Forest of Washington*, have been laid off in such a manner as to suit occupants of different descriptions. Those desirous of obtaining a healthful situation, either for pleasure, or profit, are invited to inspect those now offered. The remainder of the year will be allowed free of [illegible] to those who may wish to improve at this time. It is hoped to form [illegible] called

MOUNT VERNON,

In honor of the *illustrious chamber* from whom the forest is named.

John Ball, *Agent.*

Arlington, September 24. — law4w

To be HIRED or SOLD,

For a term of years,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES—men, women, boys and girls—a majority of them have been accustomed to labor on a farm. Apply to the Printer.

September 30. — 1aw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Enoch Magruder Lyles*, late of the county last aforesaid, deceased, with a copy of the deceased's will annexed: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of March next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, 1805.

William H. Lyles, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

September 5. — 2aw3m

EDUCATION.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and Employers, for their patronage and past favors; and respectfully begs leave to inform them and the inhabitants of Alexandria, that he will commence an *Evening School* on Monday the 16th of September. Those who are disposed to favor him with their scholars, are desired to make speedy application, as he will take but a small number. Particular attention will be paid to the English Grammar, Surveying, theorical and practical part, if requested—Navigation, the use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics.

William Slade.

Prince-street Academy,
August 31. — d4t2aw

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, of the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the estate of *William Wools*, late of the aforesaid county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 6th day of February next, they may otherwise be by law excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 5th day of August, 1805.

Ann Wools, *Adm'x.*
Archibald M'Clesh, *Adm'r.*

August 6. — 2aw2m

The Subscriber

Wishes to RENT *or* SELL, *the following Property, on King-street, viz.*

THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himself—the stand is equal to any in town for a retail store, and will be rented very cheap. Also, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor *Hall*; the house is very convenient and in good repair—this also will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to THOMAS RICHARDS,

or in his absence to Mrs. *Huston*, living on the premises.

August 8. — dtf

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *George Hoke*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of February next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under my hand, this 19th day of August, 1805.

Ann Hoke, *Administratrix,*
By James Anderson, her Attorney.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment as above. — 2aw2m

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Robert Brown*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of November next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of August, 1805.

DIXON BRITTINGHAM, *Adm'r.*

August 3. — 2aw2m

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

FOR SALE,

Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the south side of King-street, between Fayette and Henry-streets; each lot fronting 20 feet on King-street, and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley.—The situation of this property is such (being in one of the most thriving parts of the town) as to make the possession of it very desirable to any person having money to purchase, more especially to dealers in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

A House and Lot, on the south side of King street, near Washington street, and opposite the store of Mr. James Bacon. This situation is equal to any in town for business.

Likewise to Let, for the term of ten years,

An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt streets, most eligibly situated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpose *only* it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for several years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wished. For terms apply to Mr. *James Bacon*, on King, near Washington street, or to the subscriber, at Notley Hall opposite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Washington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,

A very likely active BOY,

About 15 years old, who has from a child been accustomed to wait in the house, provided immediate application is made as above.

May 3. — eo

FOR SALE,

IN PRINCE-WILLIAM COUNTY,

Neabsco Furnace, and its Appendages, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining,

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The soil is generally adapted to the produce of small grain—and, if too considerable for one purchaser, will be laid off in lots suitable for small farms. A description of the land is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will, no doubt, first view it. The payments required will be one-third cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the last payment is complied with. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Thomas T. Page*, living near the premises; who is fully authorised by me, to sell the whole or any part.

John Taylor.

Mount Airy, August 12. — d3m

N. B. A valuable *Mine Bank*, Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

Musical Instrument & Cabinet MANUFACTORY,

In Prince, near Water street, ALEXANDRIA,

By JOHN SELLERS;

WHO begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria and the adjacent towns and country, that he builds and repairs church, chamber, and barrel Organs; also makes and repairs Harpsichords, Piano Fortes, organized and plain, and has on hand, for sale Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Reeds, Strings, &c. an assortment of Music, consisting of Songs, Sanores, Duets, instructions for the different instruments. He also offers his services for tuning the above instruments on reasonable terms. Any orders left at the above place will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ A steady Cabinet Maker, being a good workman, will meet with encouragement by applying at the above place.

May 6. — d3t..1aw

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on Sunday the 15th inst. two young *Negro Men:* JACK, a very black fellow, about 22 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, broad face, and a very short thick neck; had on and took with him, one oznaburg shirt, stuff coat, cotton do. nankeen pantaloons, and a pair of white kersey do. and a wool hat. He has made some shoes in a very rough manner, and is slow at it.

PHILIP, about 20 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, very black, he has not a pleasant look, and when examined about any thing, he is apt to stare one in the face and speak short; he had on an oznaburg shirt, roundabout jacket, nankeen pantaloons, and wool hat; the other part of their clothes I cannot describe. I have no doubt but they will change their clothes. They are brothers and will likely keep together if they can.

I will give the above reward for securing them in jail, so that I get them again, or 25 dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges if brought home.

JAMES HURST.

Jefferson county (Virginia)
September 26, 1805. — th-m&w3*

TO LET OR SELL,

A Blacksmith's Shop & Tools,

IN a very convenient and old stand, near col. *Hooe's wharf*. It has been used in the shipsmith line, as long as any shop in the town, and a great deal of money has been made by the former proprietor. An industrious sober man might do very well.—Application to be made to JAMES CAMPBELL, or LOUDON W. CAMPBELL, ship joiners next door to the premises.

Sept. 25. — 1aw3t

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT two story frame Dwelling House, with a Kitchen and Lot of Ground 25 feet front, and running back upwards of 100 feet to a 10 feet alley; situate on Columbus street, between Duke and Wolfe streets.—If not sold at private sale before the first of November, it will on that day be offered at public sale, on the premises.

George Parker.

September 13. — 1aw6t

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years, and possession given the first of January next, with the privilege of seeding wheat this fall;

Between 8 and 900 acres of valuable LAND, lying on Cub and Bull-Runs, in Fairfax county, about 23 miles from Alexandria and the City of Washington, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco. There is a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, stable, two large barns, corn-house, &c. with tolerable good apple and peach-orchards—a great proportion of the above land is low grounds, which at a small expence might be made prime meadow land. Mr. *Spencer Ball*, or *Joshua Buckley*, who live adjoining the land, will shew it, and the terms made known by the subscriber.

John G. Chinn.

Richmond county, Sept. 4. — 1aw3w†

LAND TO RENT.

The subscriber offers to RENT, *for one or more years,*

A VERY valuable FARM, containing about 800 acres; at present occupied by Mr. *Daniel Dye*. It lies on Bull-Run, in the county of Prince-William, near to Centreville, about 20 miles to Dumfries, 25 to Alexandria, and about the same distance to Washington City and George-Town. The land is of the first quality, if not superior to any, on that run, well adapted to the growth of every kind of grain, it is divided into three fields of about 200 acres each—those fields, when in pastures, produce white clover in the greatest abundance, the growth luxuriant and equal to any pastures below the Blue-Ridge—a large quantity of meadow-ground of the best quality binding on the run, which might be prepared with very little labor, and a sufficient quantity of wood-land, for keeping in repair the necessary fencing, the buildings, except a barn, are indifferent; yet the central situation of this farm (in a healthy part of the country) to those capital towns, the fertility of its soil, the great advantages that may be derived from such a farm, render it an object worth the attention of any industrious farmer.

The premises will be shewn by *Spencer Ball*, Esquire, near thereto, or the tenants thereon, and the terms made known by applying to

Robert Mitchell.

Richmond County, Grove-Mount,
September 4. — 1aw3w

Jamaica Rum for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A few puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum.

James Sanderson.

August 26. — d

St. Vincents Rum,
Muscovado Sugar, and
Spanish Hides,
FOR SALE BY
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

August 5. — d

JAMES R. RIDDLE,

Has received by the late arrivals from Philadelphia a part of his

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FINE and coarse cloths, flushings, coatings, flannels, baizes, halfthicks, kerseys, coatings, cottons, ruse and stripped blankets—ALSO—

One bale Elegant CARPETING,

All of which being imported *direct* from the manufactories, will be found proportionably cheap.

September 27. — eotf

Leonard-Town Races.

THE *Leonard-Town Jockey-Club* Races are the 15th and 16th of October next.—The first day's is for FORTY GUINEAS, and the second for TWENTY GUINEAS, agreeable to the rules of said club.

By order,

E. J. MILLARD, *Sec'y.*

August 26. — 2aw7t

Rich Kanahwa Bottom Lands,

for Sale or Exchange.

THE subscriber offers for sale, or exchange, for land or other real property on the east side of the Blue Ridge, about 7000 acres of RICH BOTTOM LAND, on the Great Kanahwa River, and on both sides thereof opposite and below the mouth of Poketollico Creek, in the state of Virginia, 25 miles from Point-Pleasant, [the county town of Mason county] and 12 miles from the county town of Kanahwa county, and adjoining the lands of the late General Washington. They were conveyed at the same time with those lands in the year 1772, and are held under the same titles, viz. Old Military Rights—which are unquestionable.

The Lands are of the very first quality, the Bottoms in many places a mile wide, they have been lately resurveyed and divided into lots containing from 150 to 350 acres each, for the accommodation of purchasers, each lot fronting on the river, and extending back from thence to the hills, which afford a most extensive range for stock, which can never be interrupted. One hundred acres therefore of this rich bottom, with its advantages, would make a good settlement. The great [Virginia] state road leading to the states of Ohio and Kentucky, passes by and through these lands, which being on a fine navigable river will command a ready and high price for the produce to the emigrants to the western country both by land and water. Their situation besides, gives their occupants choice of the eastern or western markets as produce may be found most profitable. The climate is mild and remarkably favorable to the production of fruit. Salt-works are erected on the banks of the river but a few miles above these lands, and the neighborhood furnishes abundance of iron, coal, limestone, mills and mill-seats; so that there is no part of the western country which holds out more advantages to persons desirous of emigrating.

A more particular description of these lands, with plots of the several lots, their situation, description and price, may be had by application in Alexandria, to Mr. WILLIAM CRAIK, who attended the surveying of them, or to the subscriber.

JAMES CRAIK.

September 7. — 1aw6t*

To Planters and Farmers.

The subscriber offers for sale, on a liberal credit, or for NEGROES,

Ten tracts of Land, of 1000 acres each, situate on the river Ouchetta, and the Bason of Berthelline, in the county of Ouchetta, and territory of Orleans. The above land is part of the grant made to the Baron *de Bastrop* by the Spanish government. It is situated above fifty miles from the Natchez, 250 miles from New Orleans, and 30 from the river Mississippi, and from 10 to 15 miles from the post of Ouchetta. It is thought unnecessary to give more than a brief description of it, as any person wishing for more particular information may obtain it from any of the following named gentlemen.

The above land lies on waters navigable in all seasons for vessels of 40 tons burthen, is in the heart of a country fast settling from the Mississippi territory and Kentucky, and being but a few miles from the post renders it contiguous to mills, stores, cotton gins, &c. It is scarcely necessary to say any thing of the quality of the soil, as the whole of that country is known to be the finest land in the world. It may not be improper to remark however, of these lands, that about one fifth being covered with timber, the rest is prairee, and nothing else is required to prepare it for a crop of cotton, indian corn, tobacco, hemp, or rice, (in the lowest part of the grounds) than merely ploughing it up.

The subscriber owns 5000 acres more, on which he would be glad of obtaining industrious settlers. Such settlers ought to have some negroes, and a plenty of children. To such he offers liberal encouragement, either by selling to them at a low price, or on a long credit of 5 or 6 years, or lease of 10 years. He would also furnish them with provisions on their arrival there.

For further particulars enquire of Thomas W. Griffith's and Thomas Chace, Esquires, at Baltimore; David P. Dewees, at Alexandria, Virginia; Dr. J. Scott, of Fredericksburgh; or of the subscriber at New Orleans, but at present in Philadelphia.

William Dewees.

September 16. — 1aw

TUNIS CRAVEN

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

8 puncheons Jamaica Rum, of a superior quality.

15 puncheons,
30 barrels } New-England Rum.

Which he will sell low, for cash or approved negotiable notes.

August 26. — d

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